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THIRD UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE TO REVIEW ALL
ASPECTS OF THE SET OF MULTILATERALLY AGREED
EQUITABLE PRINCIPLES AND RULES FOR THE
CONTROL OF RESTRICTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES
Geneva, 13 November 1995
Item 8 of the provisional agenda

REVIEW OF ALL ASPECTS OF THE SET OF MULTILATERALLY AGREED EQUITABLE PRINCIPLES AND RULES FOR THE CONTROL OF RESTRICTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES

Feasibility study of developing a bibliography and database facility on RBPs

CONTENTS

Part		Paragraphs
INTRODUCTION		
Title:	Implementation of a database facility relating to competition	
I.	The UNCTAD project	1 - 4
II.	The project database	5 - 29
III.	Organization of work	30
IV.	Execution of the project	31
V.	Outline budget	32 - 33

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CONTENTS (continued)

Part		Paragraphs
VI.	Budgetary implications of the later stages	34
VII.	Budget breakdown	35
VIII.	Financing	36

Annexes

I. Factors involved in the implementation of a juridical database

II. Example of an entry sheet for the legislation database

III. Example of an entry sheet for the bibliographic database

IV. Example of the Instruction Manual

V. Example of a law thesaurus

VI. Example of alphabetic presentation of the thesaurus

VII. Abbreviations used internationally in alphabetic thesauri

INTRODUCTION

The Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices, which at its fourteenth session acted as preparatory body for the Third Review Conference, decided, in its agreed conclusions 1/ to request the UNCTAD secretariat, on the basis of a first study presented to the fourteenth session, 2/ to prepare a further in-depth study on developing a bibliography of relevant materials dealing with RBP issues, and the implementation of an appropriate database facility relating to decisions by competition authorities and courts, taking into account the comments made during the fourteenth session.

Accordingly, the present document contains proposals for the establishment of such a database.

IMPLEMENTATION OF A DATABASE FACILITY RELATING TO COMPETITION

I. THE UNCTAD PROJECT

1. The UNCTAD project consists in the implementation of a database facility relating to competition and comprising three archives: bibliography, legislation and judgements or decisions given by competent authorities (jurisprudence). It will therefore be a documentary database of a juridical nature.

Potential users of the database

2. Implicit in the decision to carry out the project is the belief that there exists a market of potential users of the database which would justify the project's implementation. In the light of the agreement reached in the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices, such a project is regarded as important for bodies and individuals concerned with the question of competition. The potential users of the project would therefore be, in the first place, authorities responsible for the administration of legislation relating to competition, and also bodies (enterprises, in the broadest sense), individuals (professionals), academic and research institutes and universities.

Multinational and interactive nature of the project

3. It is therefore an information project of vast geographical scope whose organization and management will call for the existence of a central unit at UNCTAD, in Geneva, and peripheral units in the member States, each being a co-executor of the project and having a specific role. The relationship between the central unit and the peripheral ones will not be a vertical one nor will it involve the provision of assistance. The work involved in

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1/ Annex I to the report of the fourteenth session (TD/B/42/(1)/3-TD/B/RBP/106).

2/ Contained in chapter III of TD/B/RBP/105.

executing the project - which will in fact be multinational in character - will be interactive. The activities of the central unit and of the peripheral units will be mutually supporting and sustaining in a coordinated fashion.

An open-ended project to be executed in stages

4. The project will be an open-ended one to be carried out in stages. The involvement of the peripheral units will take place gradually and voluntarily, according to the interest in it shown by the countries concerned and the availability of trained personnel to carry out the work. In its final stage the project will constitute a system which could be called the "UNCTAD MULTINATIONAL JURIDICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM RELATING TO COMPETITION".

II. THE PROJECT DATABASE

5. The system would function through a network of databases. The database of the central unit would be called:

(a) UNCTAD-Geneva competition database;

and each of the peripheral bases would be called:

(b) UNCTAD-country competition database.

[Hereinafter, "Base" will be understood as meaning the system's databases as a whole.]

The policy of the Base

6. The Base would be institutional and documentary and would provide three categories of information. In other words it would comprise three archives: one legislative, one bibliographic and one jurisprudential.

7. It is deemed unwise to limit the content of the database to bibliographical and jurisprudential archives. The law relating to competition and related matters (e.g. the law relating to consumers, to intellectual property and to the prevention of unfair competition) is not based exclusively on doctrine and jurisprudence. In those countries which have a civil or continental (non-customary) law tradition, the legal texts are in the form of rules of positive law that are the unavoidable source of law-making. It is therefore advisable to consider the possibility of adding a legislation archive to what was recommended by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts. This archive would form an integral part of the content of the Base.

8. The universe or coverage of the Base would comprise: the juridical norms of the States members of UNCTAD (that participate in the system) concerned with competition and related matters (in so far as these are thought necessary); the bibliography relating to doctrine on this topic (this would include reports, studies and any other documents prepared by the competent authorities); and decisions taken and judgements given by the competent decision-making bodies, whether of an administrative or a judicial nature.

9. The sources of the base would consist of the following:

(a) for the legislature archive: national bulletins, gazettes or similar periodicals for the official publication of legislation;

(b) for the bibliographic archive: monographs, articles in serial publications, periodical or annual reports, papers read at conferences and, in general, documents dealing with the particular subject involved; and

(c) for the jurisprudential archive: the official records or listings of judgements by the administrative and judicial tribunals concerned.

10. The languages of the database should in principle be the official languages of UNCTAD. However, since there are six of these languages, this might considerably affect the cost of the project (because of the amount of translation involved) and the information access and retrieval process would be complicated. The Third Review Conference will therefore have to decide what languages will be used for the project.

11. The indexation will be effected by means of descriptors taken from the "UNCTAD Multilingual Macrothesaurus on Competition" that is to be prepared. No instrument of this kind exists at present.

12. The data retrieval will be carried out on the basis of areas of information and topics.

Intellectual property and service to third parties

13. As a matter of policy, all the bases would belong to the UNCTAD system. This belonging would not imply ownership, however, but rather coordination and integration and would serve as a guarantee of the technical and scientific quality of the database.

14. In view of their institutional character, the services of the base would be provided on a non-profit-making basis, taking into account UNESCO's terms for the use of Micro-ISIS, which is a non-profit-making programme. Consideration might, however, be given to means of furnishing services for a fee to special users in order to cover costs and contribute to the self-financing of the system.

15. The question of the title to the intellectual property of the base could be dealt with in accordance with the following points and suggestions. In principle, ownership of the base would be vested in UNCTAD, which would have the right, established by agreement with its member States, to use, free of charge, the data in the peripheral databases, each of which would be nationally owned within the territory of the country concerned.

Format of the base

16. The hardware of the peripheral units would consist of microcomputers with a memory and processing speed configuration adapted to the local market conditions and the efficiency requirements of the project. There could be interconnection by modem between them and with the central unit and they could be equipped for CD-ROM reading.

17. The hardware configuration of the central unit would be adapted to the latter's role in the system. As a minimum, it would consist in equipment capable of running the Micro-ISIS programme.

18. The software of the Base could be the Micro-ISIS programme, made available free of charge by UNESCO and adapted to suit the project's purposes and requirements.

The legislation archive

19. The content of the legislation archive would be formed, on a selective basis, of legislative norms relating to competition, such as laws and regulations of various kinds enacted or made at different levels. The structure of the legislation entry sheet would be similar for all countries, in order to ensure that the data in the system are homogeneous and comparable, that they include an equal amount of detail and that the cost of the system is not excessive. Exceptions to the form of the entry sheet could be permitted to allow for differences in legislative methods. Such differences could be considered on a case-by-case basis in consultation between the central unit and the country concerned. However, an effort would be made to maintain the harmony and coherence of the whole system. In principle, each member State would be responsible for completion of the entry sheet, although here again exceptions could be made.

20. In principle this archive would not provide merely references. It would record the text of laws relating to competition by articles, sections, paragraphs, etc.

21. This is desirable from a technical standpoint since it will ensure the possibility of expanding the database and increasing its value by facilitating cross referencing, concordance, comparisons, and detailed and accurate knowledge concerning abrogations and derogations.

22. This level of breakdown of the data will be achieved by ensuring that each segment of the law analysed that contains a conceptual unit is transcribed literally and separately in the corresponding registers.

The bibliographic archive

23. The content of the bibliographic archive would be formed, on a selective basis, of the bibliographic references of documents (e.g. books, articles in periodicals, reports on studies, etc., and papers presented at technical meetings) relating to competition and to similar topics (if deemed necessary), published in the member States as of a given date, to be determined on a country-by-country basis.

24. For each entry in the reference archive there will be a summary or abstract, with space provided for indicating concordance, comparison and cross-references between the entries and with the other archives of the database.

25. Because of the interconnection between the database units, the user will always have access to bibliographic data that are international in scope, without repetition of entries.

26. In principle, each member State will have to enter into the database the bibliography of the country concerned. However, because of the obvious differences in the bibliographic output of the various countries, this archive could be developed primarily at the central unit in Geneva. This would also ensure that the selection is carried out in accordance with uniform principles.

The jurisprudential archive

27. The content of the jurisprudential archive would be formed on a selective basis, of final decisions and judgements, both administrative and judicial, given by the competent authorities of the member State concerned. As in the case of the archives on legislation and doctrine, each member State would, in principle, have to complete the appropriate entry sheets, but exceptions might be made in special circumstances. Although the jurisprudential archive would be selective (leading cases), this would not prevent each State from employing the same methodology to prepare a comprehensive register of all its case law that could be used by its authorities or departments concerned in their everyday work. Through the interconnection of the database units by modem, there would thus be access to jurisprudence not held by the UNCTAD Central Unit at Geneva.

28. The information would be held in the archive for reference purposes. However, in order to indicate succinctly the content of particular case material and jurisprudence, the database entries would include summaries or abstracts of the grounds, in law and in fact, of the claim, the defence and the judgement.

29. The archive would also contain particulars of the tribunal, the parties, the subject of the dispute, etc. As in the case of the other archives, it would also have the necessary space for concordance, comparisons and cross-references.

III. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

30. The project would be implemented and administered by a Central Unit based at UNCTAD in Geneva, hereinafter referred to simply as "UNCTAD-Geneva". This unit would be responsible for organizing the work and carrying it out by stages, as follows:

(a) The working tools of the base. UNCTAD-Geneva would commence the execution of the project by preparing the Microthesaurus, the entry sheets and the instruction manuals, which would constitute the working tools of the database. UNCTAD-Geneva would also prepare the relevant software. In view of

the costs involved and in order to facilitate testing of and adjustments in the system, it is recommended that the first version of these tools (a full but preliminary version) should be monolingual (prepared in only one of the official languages of UNCTAD). The Third Review Conference would have to decide which language should be used for this stage.

Duration of this stage: six to nine months.

(b) Groups of countries and pilot countries. Solely for the purpose of testing the viability of the project, UNCTAD-Geneva would, with the consent and prior agreement of the countries concerned, identify "pilot countries" among the various groups of member States. These groups could be formed on the basis of language, region, subregion and similarity of juridical traditions, or a combination of one or more of these factors. One member State within each group could then be selected as the pilot country for the group. In each country an institution would be selected which would be co-responsible with UNCTAD-Geneva for the execution of the project and possibly also for the coordination of activities in other countries of the group. It would not be necessary to appoint all the pilot countries at once. In order to test the system it would be advisable to work initially with a single country or group. For obvious reasons, this should be one using the language in which the preliminary version of the working tools was prepared. It would be necessary to decide which institution in the pilot country and in the other countries involved would be co-responsible for the project. In principle this institution should be the public entity with responsibility in competition matters. Alternatively, it could be a university centre with recognized experience of the computerization of legal documents. The member State would in any case have to identify the institution which would be made co-responsible.

Duration of this stage: the minimum required for the necessary contacts and appointments.

(c) Application of the working tools ("pilot project"). Once the pilot country or countries and the co-responsible institutions have been identified (see (b) above), UNCTAD-Geneva and the institution selected would immediately and simultaneously begin using the preliminary version of the working tools. The purpose of this activity would be to eliminate defects in and to improve the tools and to transform them into official tools of the System in the working language.

Duration of this stage: 3 to 6 months.

(d) Translation of the working tools. Upon completion of the stage described in subparagraph (c) above, the monolingual Microthesaurus already developed would be converted into a multilingual Macrothesaurus. This would involve the simultaneous translation of the Microthesaurus relating to competition into the other languages selected for the system. For this purpose the method and presentation of other multilingual thesauri could be used, such as the "UNBIS THESAURUS, English Edition - Trilingual List [English, French, Spanish] of Terms Used in Subject Analysis of Documents and Other Materials Relevant to United Nations Programmes and Activities), Dag Hammarskjöld Library, United Nations, New York, 1985"; or the "ILO THESAURUS,

Labour, Employment and Training Terminology, 1985, International Labour Office, Geneva", published in English, French and Spanish. The already-tested version of the entry sheets and instruction manuals would likewise have to be translated.

Duration of this stage: 4 to 6 months.

(e) Expansion of the System. Upon completion of the stage described in subparagraph (d) above, UNCTAD-Geneva would undertake the expansion of the system in collaboration with the other countries or groups of countries that had joined the system, the same working tools being used by all concerned. The methodology to be employed would be the same as that described for stage (c) above. During this stage of expansion of the system, the retrieval of information would initially be by modem. Later, depending on the quantity of the information compiled, UNCTAD-Geneva would commence recording it in CD-ROM format. This stage would be of indeterminate duration because, henceforth, it would involve simply routine work by UNCTAD-Geneva and the peripheral units of the system.

IV. EXECUTION OF THE PROJECT

31. The project would be executed in the following stages:

First stage: Preparation of the working tools of the database: Microthesaurus, entry sheets, instruction manuals, preliminary version, monolingual (6 to 9 months).

Second stage: Training of the group or groups of countries and/or selection of pilot countries (no specified duration).

Third stage: Application of the working tools to a pilot country or a group of countries. This would constitute a "pilot project". (3 to 6 months);

Fourth stage: Conversion of the monolingual Microthesaurus into a multilingual Microthesaurus and translation of the other working tools into the other languages selected (4 to 6 months);

Fifth stage: Expansion of the system (duration unspecified).

V. OUTLINE BUDGET

32. The budget is for the first and third stages only. It presents minimum estimates (left-hand column) and maximum estimates (right-hand column). The costs relate to Geneva, where the project would be primarily based.

First stage: 6 to 9 man/months. Lawyer consultant, with experience of preparation of law documentation databases.

US$ 81,000 US$ 121,500

	3 to 4 man/months. Economist consultant, with experience of preparation of documentary databases.	
	US$ 30,000	US$ 40,000
	6 to 9 man/months. Document specialist with similar experience.	
	US$ 60,000	US$ 90,000
	1 man/month, Adviser, a lawyer with expertise in the area of competition and related fields.	
	US$ 10,000	US$ 10,000
	2 man/months Adviser, systems specialist, expert in the use of Micro-ISIS.	
	US$ 20,000	US$ 20,000
	6 to 9 man/months digitization; and a pen-type scanner (which copies lines).	
	US$ 30,000	US$ 45,000
	Supplies and equipment.	
	US$ 12,500	US$ 12,500
Total	US$ 243,500	US$ 339,000
Second stage:	Coordination between UNCTAD and the member States.	
Third stage:	Modular team (consisting of 1 leader/lawyer/consultant, 1 economist, 1 document specialist, 1 digitizer or pen-type scanner, supplies and equipment) for a period of 3 to 6 months, for application of the working tools in the pilot country. This amount might have to be increased depending on the number of countries or groups of countries selected to test the system.	
	US$ 60,000	US$120,000

33. Training: It would be advisable to allocate a certain sum for personnel training activities, both at UNCTAD-Geneva and in the pilot country or countries of the group forming part of the pilot plan. This sum should cover travel costs for one or two of the UNCTAD-Geneva consultants engaged to install the system's software in the pilot country or countries and to train the personnel responsible for completing the entry sheets.

US$ 140,000

VI. BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS OF THE LATER STAGES

34. These would depend on the languages selected, the groups set up and the countries involved.

Fourth stage: Translation into the other languages selected for the project and production of the working tools.

The cost would depend on the number of languages chosen. It will be necessary to determine the way in which this translation work is to be carried out.

Fifth stage: Cost of the modular team to be assigned to the different countries requiring them for the period necessary for installation of the system and setting it in operation. This cost could be met through co-financing by each of the member States joining the system. Alternative sources of financing might also be explored and identified.

The cost of production and distribution of the CD-ROMs would depend on the volume of information contained in the database and on the currently available technology.

VII. BUDGET BREAKDOWN

35. The budget is limited to the first stage (preparation of the working tools) and the third stage (pilot project), but also includes a provision for training activities. It comprises minimum estimates (left-hand column) and maximum estimates (right-hand column).

First stage	US$ 243,500	US$ 339,000
Third stage	US$ 60,000	US$ 120,000
Training	US$ 140,000	US$ 140,000
Total	US$ 443,500	US$ 599,000

VIII. FINANCING

36. With regard to the financing of the activities described above, as well as the further stages of the project, the Third Review Conference could give some indication of how these costs might be met. The entire budget will have to be financed from extrabudgetary sources, the funds being obtained from governments or donor institutions. It should be noted that an overall budget for the entire project can be prepared only on the basis of knowledge of the number of States involved, the volume of information to be included in the database and the cost of the supplies and equipment employed (which will vary according to prices in the technology market).

ANNEXES

Annex I

Factors involved in the implementation of a juridical database.

Annex II

Example of an entry sheet for the legislation database.

Annex III

Example of an entry sheet for the bibliographic database.

Annex IV

Example of the Instruction Manual to be used for completion of the legislation database entry sheet. (See section 09 of Annex IV).

Annex V

Example of a law Thesaurus showing information for the subcategory "juridical act" of the category "civil law".

Annex VI

Example of alphabetic presentation of the Thesaurus.

Annex VII

Abbreviations used internationally in alphabetic thesauri.

ANNEX I

FACTORS INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A JURIDICAL DATABASE

The information

1. The content of a database consists of information. By this is meant information, not in the sense of communication, but of knowledge. The database is a facility for the automatic storage, by computerized means, of a particular type of knowledge or information. If the information is non-numeric or textual, the database is composed of documentary information. If its content consists of law material, the database is a juridical database. In this type of database the information may come from any of the sources of juridical information: laws, doctrine or jurisprudence.

Users of the database

2. Databases are set up in order to provide a service: to inform the database users. Feedback from the users helps to improve the services provided by the database. The latter, whether it is public or private, national or international, may provide its services free of charge or against payment.

Policy of the database

3. Before the database is set up it will be necessary to define its policy. Defining the policy consists in establishing the database parameters. These parameters include, for example, the size of the database and the amount of detailed information it contains; its universe or coverage; the information it will provide; its sources, etc. These parameters define the scope of the database, in the determination of which it will also be necessary to take into account the market of potential users. Failing this, an estimation by the creator of the database, based on his experience, may constitute sufficient justification for its implementation.

Format of the database

4. It is also necessary to define in advance the format of the database, which will be constituted by the hardware or equipment used and the logic support or software. The latter is the program used for the electronic processing of the information.

5. As regards software for documentary databases, there exists, in addition to the programs available commercially, the ISIS programme developed by UNESCO, on a non-profit-making basis, for use with high-powered hardware. From it has been developed Mini-ISIS, which runs on medium-powered machines, and Micro-ISIS, which runs on microcomputers or personal computers.

Registers and archives

6. The format uses registers and archives. The register is the information unit of an archive or the minimum amount of information processed by analysis of documents (or documental analysis). This is the rational examination of a

document, carried out by an analyst in order to identify it for bibliographic purposes and to show in the register the knowledge/information it contains prior to its being placed in the document memory. This analysis systematizes the information and facilitates indexing. At a later stage, it also facilitates consultation and retrieval.

7. A database may have several archives. If it is a juridical database, its archives may contain legislation, doctrine and jurisprudence. In this case there will be a different register for each archive.

Definition of fields

8. Each register comprises fields in which are recorded elements consisting of information. When the database is established, its fields are defined and each field is assigned a number of characters, according to the archive involved and the software used. The fields may be of two types: variable and fixed. The variable fields provide for many distinctions or, what amounts to the same, each one has an appropriate number of characters, up to a maximum, according to the elements that will be stored in it. A fixed field has a predetermined number of characters which may not be altered. Fields are repeatable when they may be filled more than once.

Entry sheet and instruction manual

9. The registers and fields are entered manually on a working tool called an entry sheet (also referred to as work sheet or analysis sheet - see annexes II and III). For each archive of the database there is a different entry sheet. On the sheets are entered data obtained from analysis of the documents. Detailed information concerning the completion of the sheets is given in the instruction manual (annex IV). There must be a manual for each archive.

Retrieval of information

10. Information is retrieved by fields and topics. The latter type of retrieval is effected by means of the words or terms used in indexing the document. Indexing a document means, generally, assigning to it words to represent it in the context of the database. Indexing is sometimes effected by means of lists of key words. This method is by no means perfect. If the list grows excessively large, the indexing is slowed down, disrupting search and retrieval, which wastes time and increases costs. Indexing must be carried out by means of a thesaurus.

11. The thesaurus (annexes V, VI and VII) is a systematic set of terms forming a controlled vocabulary prepared specifically for indexing and retrieving information. Thesauri obviously vary according to the type of information stored in the database. The thesaurus terms are called descriptors.

12. In producing thesauri it is necessary strictly to observe the international rules of standardization, as well as the practices that are recommended on the basis of experience in the development of these working tools, that are irreplaceable for construction of documentary databases.

ANNEX II

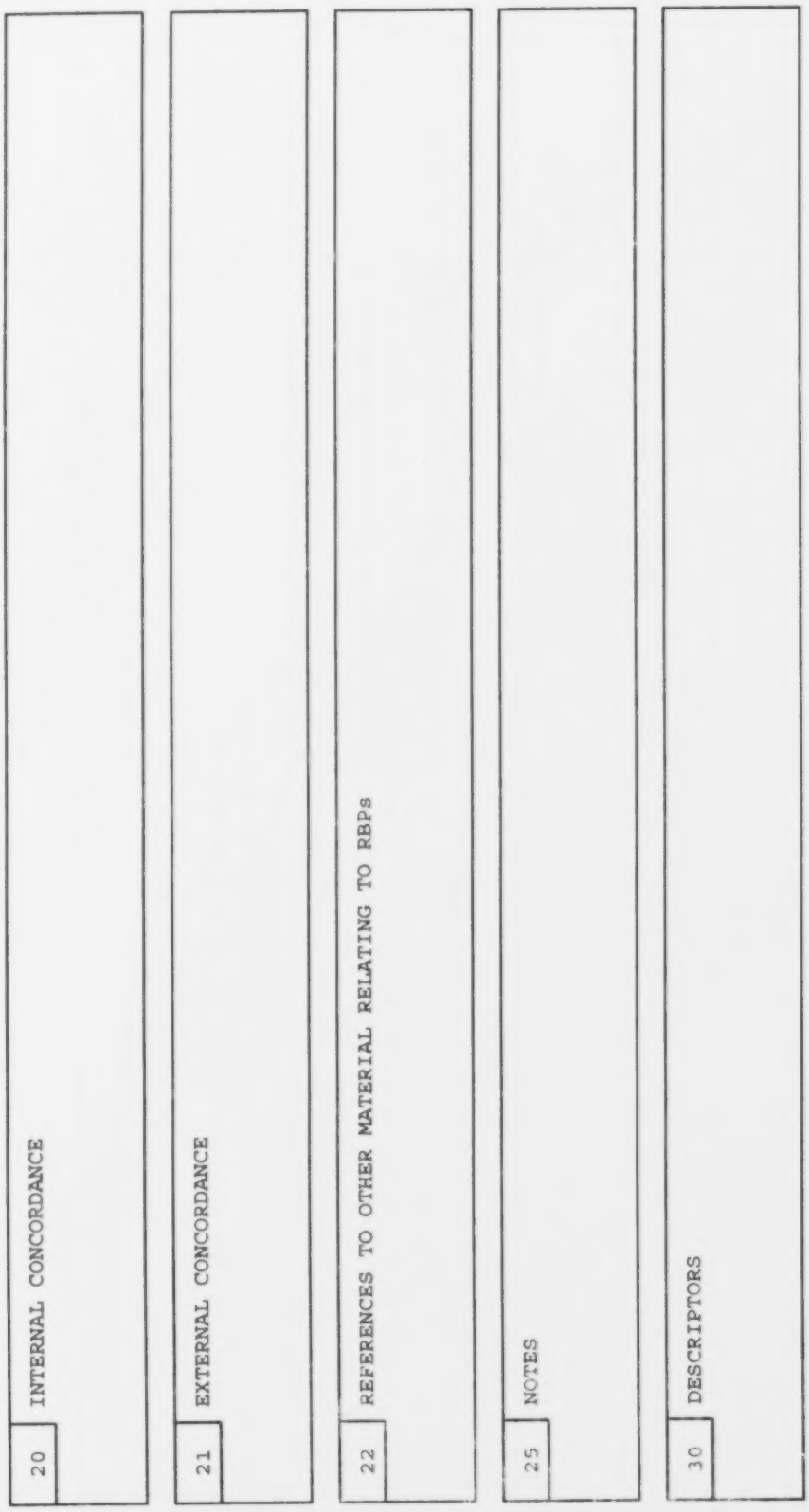
ENTRY SHEET FOR LEGISLATION DATA

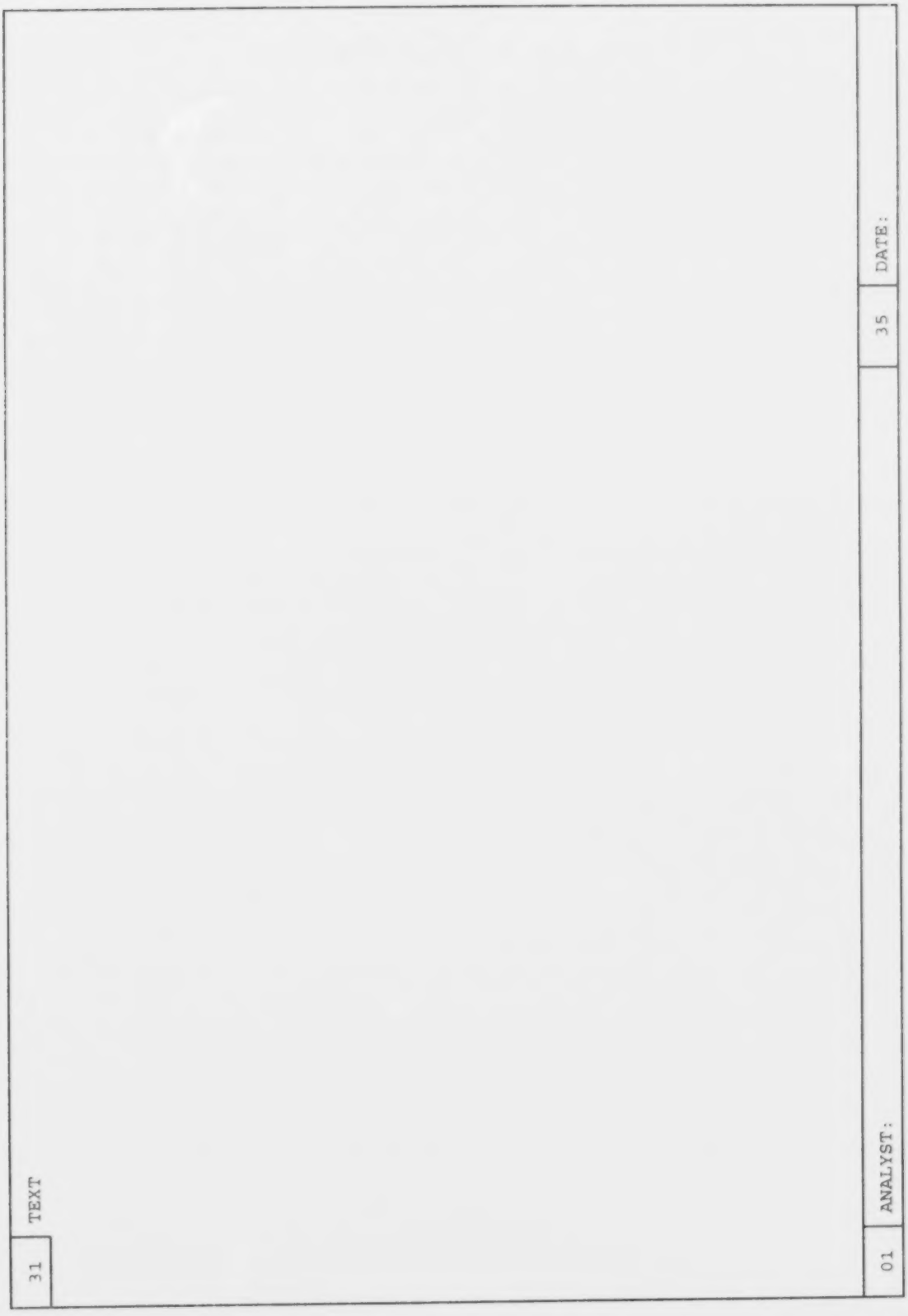
01	ARCHIVE NUMBER	02	REGISTER LEVEL	Analytic	a	monographic	m	collection	c

03	TITLE OF CODE OR LAW
	04 DATE OF CODE OR LAW
05	COLLECTION
	06 DATE OF COLLECTION
07	PUBLICATION DATA: ^a TOWN: | ^b COUNTRY: | ^c PUBLISHER: | ^d DATE:
08	EDITION

09	^a ART. | ^b SECT. | ^c PARA.	10	Location	^a BOOK | ^b SECT | ^c TITLE | ^d CHAP. | ^e SUBTITLE

11	SUMMARY
12	BACKGROUND MATERIAL
13	AMENDMENTS
	14 EFFECTIVE DATE


20 INTERNAL CONCORDANCE
21 EXTERNAL CONCORDANCE
22 REFERENCES TO OTHER MATERIAL RELATING TO RBPs
25 NOTES
30 DESCRIPTORS


31
TEXT
01
ANALYST:
35
DATE:

Annex III

ENTRY SHEET FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA

○ NEW	○ CORRECTION

Archive number	01	DOCCIV
Physical location	03	

Series	Monograph	Conference
S	M	C
04	Type of document	

Type of analysis	Analytic	Monographic	Collection	Series
	a	m	c	s
05	06	Register Level		

ANALYTIC	Individual Author	10		
	Institutional Author	11		
	TITLE	12		Pages 14

MONOGRAPHIC	Individual Author	16				
	Institutional Author	17				
	TITLE	18		Pages	20	
				Vol. No.	21	

COLLECTION	Individual Author	23	
	Institutional Author	24	
	TITLE	25	

SERIES	Institutional editor	29							
	Title of series	30							
	Volume	31		Number	32		Periodicity	33	

PUBLICATIONDATA	Publisher	38				
	Town of publication	39		Country of publication	40	
	Edition	41		Symbol	42	
	Date of publication	43		Date (stand.form)	44	

CONFERENCE	Sponsoring institution	52				
	Session number	53				
	Venue of conference	54		Country of conference	55	
	Date	56		Date (stand.form)	57	

OTHER INFORMATION						
	Language	58				
	Legislation reference -Title-	60				
	Basic article	61		References to other material relating to RBPs	62	

NOTES	70

SUMMARY	72

Period	From	74		To	75	

Descriptors	76			
Primary category	78			
Secondary category	79	Geogr. cat.	80	

Analyst	81		Date	82	
Documentary control	83		Date	84	
Juridical control	85		Date	86	

Annex IV

09 NUMBER OF ARTICLE, SECTION OR PARAGRAPH 09

Definition

Number which identifies the article analysed, the numeric or alphabetic appellation of the section or subsection analysed or the paragraph of the legal text analysed.

Purpose of the field

To identify accurately the legal text analysed.

Characteristics

Variable length.
Repeatable.
Maximum of 100 characters
Sub-fields:
^a: article, variable length, maximum 12 characters.
^b: section, variable length, maximum 18 characters.
^c: Variable length, maximum 20 characters.

No space should be left between the indicator (^) and the sub-field letter. A space should be left between it and the number or letter identifying the legal text analysed.

Description of elements

The number of the article analysed must be shown, preceded by the abbreviation "Art". Example: ^a Art 1235.

The number or letter of the section must be indicated, following the article number, exactly as it appears in the code, law, decree, etc., analysed, using the abbreviation "sect". Example: ^b art 1235 sect 1.

If the text is recorded paragraph by paragraph, each register will show the paragraphs in the order in which they appear in the article, using arabic numerals, preceded by the article number and the abbreviation "para". Example: ^c art 1235 para 3.

Annex V

JURIDICAL ACT A10/22

A11.02/05 Indication of will

A11.02 Express indication

A11.03 Tacit indication

A11.04 Mental reservation

A11.05 Silence in the juridical act

A12 Object of the juridical act

sn goods, relationships or interests affected by the indication of will constituting the juridical act z, which are interposed between the subjects of the juridical relationship.

A12.01/03 Physically possible object

A12.02 Juridically possible object

A12.03 Determinable object

A13 Aim of the juridical act

uf purpose of the juridical act

sf the aim - or lawful purpose - consists in the orientation given to the indication of intent so that the latter will tend, directly or indirectly to produce juridical effects, i.e. will create, regulate, modify or extinguish juridical relations.

A13.01/03 Lawful purpose

A13.02 Cause of the juridical act

A13.03 Motive of the juridical act

A14.03 Form of the juridical act

uf formalities of the juridical act

A14/01/02 Form ad probationem

Form ad solemnitatem

A15 Representation

A15.01/05	Legal representation
	uf necessary representation
A15.02	Judicial representation
A15.03	Voluntary representation
A15.04	Direct representation
A15.05	Indirect representation

Annex VI

EXAMPLE OF PRESENTATION OF THE THESAURUS */

Abrogation of law A04.12

RT Temporal scope of law

Abuse of law A05.02

RT Practice of law

Act for valuable consideration

USE Juridical act for valuable consideration

Agent having (legal) capacity A11.01

RT Individual capacity
Subject of juridical act

Analogy A.04.42

RT Integrality of law

Deceitful action

USE Dolus

Empowering act

USE Power

Gratuitous act

USE Gratuitous juridical act

Gratuitous juridical act A10.04/05

UF Gratuitous act
BT Juridical act

Independence of will

USE Personal independence

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*/ Translator's note: English translation of entries under letter "A" in Spanish version.

Indirect action A19.02

UF Subrogatory action
RT Judicial action in good faith

Invalid juridical act A21.03

BT Juridical act
RT Conversion of invalid act
Invalidity of juridical act

Juridical act A10/22

TT Law
NT Gratuitous juridical act
Invalid juridical act
Juridical act for valuable consideration
Voidable juridical act

RT Confirmation of juridical act
Form of juridical act
Fraudulence of juridical act
Imperfection of will
Interpretation of juridical act
Invalidity of juridical act
Juridical fact
Juridical transaction
Law
Modalities of juridical act
Object of juridical act
Personal independence
Purpose of juridical act
Representation
Simulation of juridical act
Subject of juridical act

Juridical act for valuable consideration A10.05

UF Act for valuable consideration
BT Juridical act

Personal independence

UF Independence of will

Power of attorney

USE Power

Revocatory action A19.01/02

RT Juridical act in bad faith
USE Indirect action

Scope of law A.04

TT Law
NT Spatial scope of law
Temporal scope of law

RT Law
Integrity of law
Interpretation of law

Spatial scope of law A04.01/09

UF Spatial conflict of laws
BT Scope of law
RT Status (personal property)
Status (real property)
Territory of law

Subrogatory action

USE Indirect action

Temporal scope of law A04.10/24

UF Temporal conflict of laws
BT Scope of law
RT Abrogation of law
Acts performed
Applicability of law
Acquired rights
Derogation of law
Juridical situation
Non-retroactivity of law
Retroactivity of law
Ultra-activity of law

Voidability of juridical act A21.08/10

RT Voidable juridical act
Confirmation of voidable act
Invalidity of juridical act

Annex VII

ABBREVIATIONS USED INTERNATIONALLY IN ALPHABETIC THESAURI

BT	Broader term
NT	Narrower term
RT	Related term
TT	Top term
UF	Used for
USE	Use
SN	Scope Note

These abbreviations indicate relationships of hierarchy: TT, BT and NT; of association: RT; of synonymity: UF and USE. They facilitate the indexing of the text (assignment of descriptors to the text before storage in the computer's memory) and subsequent retrieval (or search by the user).

NA indicates a clarification of the meaning given to a term or descriptor in the thesaurus.